LYCOPODIACEAE

Lycopodium adpressum (Chapm.) Lloyd & Underw.—Southold in a sandy bog. No. 3455.

L. obscurum L.—Moist woods at Orient and Southold.

(*To be continued*)

NEW COMBINATIONS FOR PHANEROGAMIC NAMES

BY J. C. ARTHUR

In order to secure uniformity in citing the names of hosts for species of Uredinales the following new combinations are proposed. So far as the writer can ascertain these combinations have not been made before, and in coming to this conclusion he has had the kindly assistance of a number of correspondents.

Cnidoscolus urens (L.) comb. nov. (*Jatropha urens* L. Sp. Pl. 1007. 1753). A common plant of tropical America, bearing *Uromyces oaxacanus* Diet. & Holw.

Adenoropium angustifolium (Griseb.) comb. nov. (*Jatropha angustifolia* Griseb.; Goett. Nachr. 171. 1865). A Cuban species bearing the imperfectly known rust *Uredo jatrophicola* Arth.

Vincetoxicum bifidum (Hemsl.) comb. nov. (*Gonolobus bifidus* Hemsl., Biol. Centr. Am. Bot. 2: 330. 1879).

Vincetoxicum erianthum (Decaisne) comb. nov. (*Gonolobus erianthus* Decaisne; DC. Prodr. 8: 592. 1844).

Vincetoxicum uniflorum (H.B.K.) comb. nov. (*Gonolobus uniflorus* H.B.K. Nov. Gen. Sp. 3: 207. 1818). These three Mexican species of Vincetoxicum, belonging to the Asclepiadaceae, bear the very common tropical rust *Puccinia obliqua* Berk. & Curt.

Sphaeralcea arcuata (Greene) comb. nov. (*Malvastrum arcuatum* Robinson; A. Gray, Synop. Fl. N. Am. 1[1]: 311. 1878).

Sphaeralcea fasciculata (Nutt.) comb. nov. (*Malva fasciculata* Nutt.; T. & G. Flora N. Am. 1: 225. 1838). These two Californian species belonging to Malvaceae bear the common western rust *Puccinia Sherardiana* Körn.

Madronella viridis (Jepson) comb. nov. (*Monardella viridis* Jepson, Flora W. Mid. Calif. 465. 1901). A plant of western California bearing *Puccinia Monardellae* Dudl. & Thomp., a distinctively Californian rust.

Coleosanthus megalodontus (Greenm.) comb. nov. (*Brickellia megalodonta* Greenm. Proc. Am. Acad. **40**: 34. 1904). A Mexican plant bearing the rust *Puccinia Brickelliae* Peck.

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SHORTER NOTES

NOTES ON HEMEROCALLIS, II.—A previous note (Amer. Mid. Nat. 1914–15) dealt with the nomenclature, specific description, and the distribution of the North American members of this genus, *H. fulva* and *H. flava*. In 1917, the writer conducted experiments upon *H. fulva,* obtaining results which appear to be of interest if only from a negative standpoint, since the experimental procedure involved seems somewhat similar to the more probable physiological forces at work in the conditions under which the plant forms mature seeds.

Referring to Knuth's Handbook of Flower Pollination, we read that, "according to Sprengel's assertion which Kerner confirms, the plant (*H. fulva*) never sets fruit here, so it is highly probable that in its original home in E. Asia, it is pollinated by such insects as are not to be found in Europe. Maximowicz states that artificial pollination is also ineffective, the flowers do not produce mature seeds in Europe. Sprengel, who pollinated the flowers artificially with their own pollen, also obtained no fruits, etc."

No such limitations affect *H. flava,* indeed Linnaeus believed *H. flava* and *H. fulva* (commonly known as the yellow lily and day lily respectively) to form a composite type species (*H. liliio-asphodelus*), for the genus, and that one was really a variety of the other, a fact readily comprehensible when their great anatomical, if not physiological resemblance, be kept in mind.